

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 3.

JASPER, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

NO. 31.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

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For Township offices, each, \$1 00
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J. BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 29.

D. T. LAIRD, W. C. ADAMS,
Rockport, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

LAIRD & ADAMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL continue the practice in Dubois
Circuit and Common Pleas Courts.—
Particular attention given to arranging and
settling up Guardians' and decedent estates.
W. C. Adams, will punctually attend, all
business entrusted to him in Justice's courts.
Office—on McDonald, between Main
and West streets. Feb. 8, 1860-y

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and
adj. lying counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA,

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of
McDonald and — streets. mar 12

W. M. McWOLF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

WILL attend all terms of the courts in Dubois
county. January 25th 1860-y

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance
Agent. Office at the Court House, Jas-
per, Ind. 49y.

CHRISTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

Would re-
spectfully in-
form the pub-
lic that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
work in his line, in the best style. Purchas-
ers will do well to call and examine his
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can
please them.

Also smithing and repairing of all kinds
attended to promptly. mh7-v

**Carpenter, House-Builder,
Cabinet-Maker.**

THE undersigned
leaves to in-
form all those in
need of anything in his line, that
he has just finished a new shop on the
corner of McDonald and West streets,
where he is prepared to do all kinds of
Carpentering, or cabinet-making on reason-
able terms. He solicits a share of public
patronage, and feels sure he can give satis-
faction.

Oct. 26-y. **JOHN BUCHART.**

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET
GOOD BARGAINS!

A FINE selection of Fall and Winter
Goods, suitable for the market, just re-
ceived and for sale cheaper than ever
Oct. 17, at the **CHEAP CASH STORE.**

A FINE assortment of Shovels, axes,
Hatchets, German steel hoes, wash-
boards, saws, wooden buckets, and all kinds
of Groceries, for sale at the
June 13. **CHEAP CASH STORE.**

Vote of the Union.
The following is the official vote of the
Union, with the exception of Michigan
Florida and Oregon.

In Texas we give the vote to Bell which
was cast for Douglas and Bell jointly.

Douglas.	Lincoln.	Bell.
Alabama, 13,639	44,538	26,825
Delaware, 1,069	3,816	7,344
Kentucky, 25,644	1,366	52,836
Georgia, 11,606	52,001	43,884
Maryland, 5,873	2,291	42,497
Illinois, 160,823	172,595	2,399
N. Carolina, 2,701	48,539	41,090
N. Han. p., 25,933	37,406	2,112
Penn., 195,540	268,030	12,809
New York, 295,421	361,307	19,656
Rhode Island, 7,675	12,078	42,497
Mass., 34,007	104,467	6,072
Vermont, 8,748	33,888	1,859
New Jersey, 62,801	58,375	2,112
Ohio, 187,230	231,610	11,405
Tennessee, 11,428	66,440	70,706
Maine, 29,476	62,370	6,388
Indiana, 115,166	139,013	12,296
Conn., 17,364	43,486	16,389
Minnesota, 11,878	22,253	743
Wisconsin, 65,021	86,100	888
Iowa, 55,039	70,322	1,033
Virginia, 16,300	1,929	74,206
Mississippi, 3,283	46,797	25,010
Missouri, 58,801	17,028	31,317
Louisiana, 7,611	32,600	20,204
California, 38,100	38,808	34,337
Arkansas, 5,227	28,732	20,094
Texas, 47,547	15,438	15,438
Michigan, 65,000	85,000	500
Oregon, 3,700	5,000	4,800
Florida, 1,000	7,000	300

TOTAL 1,543,113 1,858,500 687,343 585,206
Lincoln received 1,858,500 votes and
2,815,752 votes were cast against him, so he
is elected, with a majority against him of
957,252—he thus goes into office with a ma-
jority of nearly one million of the votes of
the American people against him.
In nine States of the Union Lincoln did
not receive a solitary vote.

Fort Moultrie Evacuated!
CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night
Previous to the evacuation the guns were
spiked. The fort is now being demolished
by fire.

Intense excitement prevails. The Con-
vention is in secret session.

Second Dispatch.—It is only the gun-
carriages that are on fire. The cannon are
spiked and it is rumored that a train is laid
to blow up the Fort.

Maj. Anderson states that he evacuated
Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discus-
sion about that post, and at the same time
to strengthen his own position.

Later.—The military have been ordered
out to protect the magazines and arsenals in
this locality. It is reported that military
corps from the interior are en route here.—
I have just had an interview with Captain
Foster, now in command of Fort Moultrie.
He says Anderson has been acted upon by
his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not
been set on fire. Captain Foster is still in
command with a few regulars.

The Views of Gen. Scott.

According to a dispatch from Washington,
General Scott has given the President an
elaborate opinion in reference to the present
condition of the military defenses of the
country, and what should be done in view of
possible contingencies. He deprecates se-
cession, and begs his own State of Virginia
to pause and bear the ill she has, rather
than fly to those she knows not of. But if
secession occurs, he says it will result in
the formation of not only two but four dis-
tinct nationalities. These are as follows:
First—New York, New England Pennsylv-
ania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Min-
nesota. The Second will consist of Indi-
ana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Virginia, and
so along down the Blue Ridge taking in
Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi,
Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky,
Missouri and Texas. The third will con-
sist of South Carolina, Georgia, East Flor-
ida, Eastern Virginia, perhaps Maryland
and Delaware. The Pacific States will con-
stitute the fourth.

The Welch have a saying, that if a
woman was as quick with her feet as with
her tongue, she could catch lightning to
kissle the fire in the morning

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The cloud has lifted; and we now have an
intimation of what the reported dispatches
to Major Anderson from the President con-
tained. His orders were, so soon as he ap-
prehended attack upon Fort Moultrie, he
was to strengthen his position by removing
his command to the strongest position.—
This is considered here to be a judicious
movement, as Fort Sumter commands not
only the city of Charleston, but all the other
harbor defenses.

General Scott is of opinion that with one
hundred men Major Anderson can hold out
six months against any force that South
Carolina herself can send against her. He
has now with him fifty-eight soldiers, includ-
ing officers, men and music. There is also
in the Fort about one hundred mechanics
engaged in finishing the works, mostly from
Washington and Baltimore, the most of
whom will no doubt return to their homes.
The Northern members of Congress have
been profoundly moved by this intelligence.
They for the first time apprehend that the
Southern movement will end in a civil war,
as the necessity of Maj. Anderson's action
indicates. But I hear of no backing down
from their ultra position.

I am positively informed that in the Com-
mittee of Thirteen, yesterday, they voted
down every proposition offered by the South
No hope is entertained of its action. No
better things are expected of the Committee
of Thirty-three.

Mr. Breckinridge is understood to have
drawn up an address to the border slavehold-
ing States calling for a Convention repre-
senting them, to be held in Baltimore in
February for the consideration of their duty
to themselves, and how to preserve the Con-
federacy in the current crisis. It is said to
have been signed already by all the Sena-
tors from those States and will, doubtless,
be signed to-day by all their Representatives
in the lower house.

Mr. Taylor of Louisiana remarked that
there would be no agreement by the com-
mittee upon the propositions for the adoption
of amendments to the existing Constitution
which would be effectual for the settlement
of the issue now pending between the two
great sections of the country, growing out
of slavery question, and that, in conse-
quence it was his determination to take no
further part in the deliberations of the com-
mittee, and he would not trouble upon any
other propositions pending before it. He
further stated that he did not intend to re-
sign his place on the committee, that it was
his intention to remain in a position which
would enable him to join in the minority re-
port upon the subjects submitted to the com-
mittee, if that should become necessary or
appear desirable.

Thereupon Mr. Taylor, with Messrs.
Winslow of North Carolina and Houston of
Alabama left the committee room.

The Charleston Courier of Friday says
Major Anderson has achieved the unenvi-
able distinction of civil war between Ameri-
can citizens by an act of gross breach of
faith and that he has virtually and grossly
violated a solemn pledge given by his chief
and accepted by South Carolina that he had
all possible assurances of South Carolina
that his honor, position and duty would be
respected until a proper and open declara-
tion of war.

From Springfield, Ill.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 27.

The Democratic State Committee of Illi-
nois have called a State Convention to be
held in this city on the 16th proximo to con-
fer as to the existing national crisis and to
adopt some line of policy relative thereto.

From Harrisburg.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.

A dispatch received by a citizen to night
announces that Gen. Cameron has been ap-
pointed Secretary of the Treasury, and that
he is now in Springfield and will accept the
appointment. The authority for this is
deemed reliable.

NEW BUSINESS FOR A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
—A Justice of the peace at Weehawken Hud-
son co., N. J., recently baptized three chil-
dren according to the usual religious rites.
He states that the parents are Germans,
and they think he is empowered to do any-
thing and he being a Yankee thinking it no
harm to make as much as possible does it.

Exciting Intelligence!!!
REVENUE CUTTER SEIZED!!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The Cabinet has just adjourned, after a
protracted session of six hours. Affairs at
Charleston were the subject under consid-
eration. Secretary Floyd stated to the Presi-
dent in writing that unless Major Anderson
was withdrawn from Fort Sumter he could
not remain in the Cabinet. Secretaries
Thompson and Thomas were understood
to entertain the same views, but the event
to-day changed their minds somewhat. The
President determined after full deliberation,
not to withdraw Maj. Anderson. Secretary
Floyd's resignation was therefore, accepted.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just
received a dispatch from Charleston, stating
that the revenue cutter in the port of
Charleston has been seized by the authori-
ties, and that the captain, who is a native
of Charleston, has resigned. This intelli-
gence was immediately communicated to the
Cabinet.

The Navy department at 2 p. m. received
a dispatch from James P. Foster, command-
ing the slave Bonita, which was carried into
Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the
captain of the slave, had been taken be-
fore a State judge, by a writ of habeas cor-
pus; that the judge remanded the prisoner
to his custody on the ground that he had no
jurisdiction; and that on his way to the
Bonita with his prisoner, he had been taken
from his custody by a mob.

HOME TESTIMONY.

STEWARTSVILLE, Posey Co. Ind. April 23.

Dr. RORACK—Sir—I feel it my duty to
present you my certificate, to show you the
benefit I have received from your medicines,
the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Pu-
rifier. After being afflicted for some three
years, giving our physicians a trial, and also
the medicines of Dr. D.—I was per-
suaded to try your Pills and Purifier, which I
did, and they cured me perfectly.
Yours, truly,
D. J. FUGAH.

See advertisement.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT.—From the Berlin
correspondent of the London Daily Tele-
graph we extract the following deserved
compliment to Gov. Wright:

Among the daily visitors at Kroll's there
is one whose province, according to Euro-
pean notions, would hardly seem to lie in
the bucolic haunts of men. Mr. Wright
the Ambassador of the United States, acting
as the true representative of a people, and
leaving the play of diplomatic intrigue to
his more aristocratic brethren of the old con-
tinent, seems to have devoted all his leisure
for the last fortnight to the inspection and
security to plows, manure, soils, corn, figs,
apples, and all the cereal members of Na-
ture's family. The honorable Ambassador,
who has now passed three years in this capi-
tal has been always conspicuous for taking
greater interest in the furrow of the plough
than in the finest stroke of diplomacy. Mr.
Wright, though fortunately for the people
he represents, not frequently mentioned in
the despatches of Continental Ministers, is a
writer of eminence on agricultural topics
in his own country, as well as the dissemi-
nator of the American mode of farming in
land apparently very unlike the virgin soil of
his native home. Of the reports of the Ameri-
can Patent Office I hear that there are hun-
dreds distributed through his agency and I
doubt not but that a beneficent effect will
result from his well intentioned labors.

**HOW THE APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS
OF CONGRESS IS MADE.**—When the census
of the United States is fully completed, it is
the duty of the Sec'y. of the Interior, to divide
the whole number of free persons, with three
fifths of the slave, by two hundred and
thirty-three, the present number of mem-
bers, and the product shall be the ratio of
one member. The Secretary of the Interi-
or shall then proceed in the same manner to
ascertain the representative population of
each State by the ratio already determined
by him as above shown; and the result of
of this last division shall be the number of
representatives appointed to each State.—
The loss in the number of members caused
by the fractions remaining in the several
States shall be compensated for by assigning
to some many States having the largest frac-
tions an additional member each for the
fractions, as may be necessary to make the
number of representatives two hundred and
thirty-three.

Walking a Raft

There was a fellow once stepped out of
the door of a tavern, on the Mississippi,
meaning to walk a mile up the shore to the
next tavern. Just at the landing there lay
a big raft, one of the regular old fashioned
whalers—a raft a mile long.

Well, the fellow heard the landlord say
the raft was a mile long, and he said to him-
self, "I will go forth and see this great won-
der, and let my eyes behold the timbers
which the hand of man hath hewn." So
he got on at the lower end, and began to
ambulate over the wood in pretty fair time.
But just as he got started, the raft started
too, and as he walked up the river it walked
down, both traveling at the same rate.—
When he got to the end of the sticks, he
found they were pretty near ashore, and in
sight of a tavern so he landed, and walked
straight into the bar room, he'd come out of.
The general sameness of things took him
a little aback, but he looked the landlord
steadily in the face, and settled it in his way:

"Publ'can," said he, are you gifted with a
twin brother, who keeps a similar sized tav-
ern, with a duplicated wife, a 'comporting
wood-pile, and a corresponding circus bill a
mile from here!

The tavern-keeper was fond of fun, and
accordingly said that it was just so.

"And publ'can, have you among your
dry goods for the entertainment of a man
and horse, any whiskey of the same size of
that of your brother's?"

And the tavern man said that from the
rising sun even unto the going down of the
same he had.

They took the drams, when the stranger
said, "Publ'can, that twin brother of yours
is a fine young man—a very fine man, in-
deed. But, do you know, I'm afraid that
he suffers a good deal with the Chicago
diphtheria!"

And what's that?" asked the todd-wicker.
"It's when the truth settles so firm in a
man that none of it ever comes out. Com-
mon doctors, of the catnip sort, call it hyst-
erics. When I left your brother's confection-
ery, there was a raft at his door which he swore
his life was a mile long. Well, publ'can,
I walked that raft from bill to tail, from
his door to yours. Now, I knew my time,
and I'm just as good for myself as for a horse,
and better for that than any man you ever
did see. I always walk a mile in exactly
twenty minutes, on a good road and I'll be
homed with an overladen 'Injun' gun if I've
been more'n ten minutes coming here, step-
pin' over the blamed logs at that."

LINCOLN ON SECESSION—His Views.—
The Springfield correspondent of the St.
Louis Republican writes: "The readers of the
Republican are doubtless very anxious to
know what he thinks to do in reference
to the secession, after succeeding Buch-
anan in the Presidential chair. Although
far from claiming to be in Mr. Lincoln's con-
fidence, to speak by authority (having noth-
ing to expect nor ask, your correspondent
does not approach the foot-stool of power),
I have it yet from an entirely reliable source
that the President-elect thinks that no State
should be forced to remain in the Union and
that he will only use coercion if required to
do so by special act of Congress."

THE VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.
—The Legislature of Vermont has refused
to repeal the personal liberty act of that
State. The vote to repeal was 58, (25 Re-
publicans, 33 Democrats); the vote against
repealing was 125, all Republicans.

A bill requiring every attorney on the
request of his client to give a written opinion
upon a given case, and holding him respon-
sible when through incompetency neglect or
mismanagement on his part the client suf-
fers damage, has passed the House in the
Vermont Legislature.

A Good Rule.—A man who is very rich
now, was very poor when he was a boy.—
When asked how he got his riches he re-
plied: "My father taught me never to
play till my work was finished, and never
to spend my money till I had earned it.—
If I had but one hour's work in a day, I
must do that the first thing, and in an hour,
and after this was allowed to play, and
could play with much more pleasure than
if I had the thought of an unfinished task
before my mind. I had thus early formed
the habit of doing everything in time, and
it soon became easy to do so. It is to this
I owe my prosperity."